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to designate the week of May 20 to 26, 1963, as National Actors' Equity Week. In these remarks, on page 2542, I said, in referring to Actors' Equity Association, that "Today its membership claims approximately 13,000 professional actors." However, in the Record this read "1,300 professional actors."

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record be corrected to show the true figure of 13,000.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the gentleman from New York.

There was no objection.

RESUMPTION OF PUBLICATION OF NEW YORK POST

(Mr. RYAN of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday I pointed out in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that in the city of New York there were seven newspapers which were not publishing; that of that number, three had voluntarily ceased publication in accordance with a publishers' agreement and were not under strike. I am delighted to report to the House that the publisher of the New York Post, Mrs. Dorothy Schiff, announced that she would start today to publish the New York Post again. I commend her and believe that this should help to resolve the present labor dispute.

JOINT WATCHDOG COMMITTEE TO OVERSEE CIA

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the CIA is fast becoming the subject of many questions asked in the Congress and in this Nation. The intense interest of the American public in following the handling of the Cuban situation has claimed close attention to the details surrounding U.S. actions in Cuba. The questions are becoming more precise in nature every day. However, such questioning should be above partisan approach but valid questioning of the CIA and other intelligence operations of the U.S. Government is in order.

The major area of concern lies in determining just how far the CIA may have strayed from the intent of Congress; what powers and authority has the CIA acquired or not fulfilled since it was originally established by act of Congress in 1947?

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge the establishment of a joint watchdog committee composed of members of both political parties, from both the House and the Senate, to oversee the activities of the CIA as well as the other intelligence operations of the Government. I urge the Members of both the House and the Senate to join in the effort to establish this joint watchdog committee for the security of our Nation.

[Mr. TAFT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DE- PARTMENT OF LABOR

(Mr. McCLOREY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCLOREY. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the recognition of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Department of Labor in the executive department, I have noted an unfortunate failure to recognize the significance of the part played by the late William Howard Taft, 27th President of the United States, who on March 4, 1913, at the very close of his term as President signed the bill establishing the Department of Labor.

It was during the administration of William Howard Taft that important progress was made by the American Federation of Labor, which had more than 1,500,000 members in 1910 and which was composed largely of trade unionists who supported Taft and who resisted with him efforts to wreck the union movement threatened by the expansion of the radical International Workers of the World.

President Taft's role is frequently misinterpreted and often deliberately distorted. During his administration there was greater progress in the elimination of monopoly and restraints of trade than during any prior administration. He proposed and Congress passed the Mann-Elkins Act of 1910 enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, established postal savings banks and the parcel post system, and authorized a National Health Bureau and Federal Children's Bureau. By Executive order he extended the merit system in the Postal Department and in the consular and diplomatic services.

On this day when the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Department of Labor is being celebrated, full recognition should be given to the man whose pen converted this dream into the permanent fabric of our Nation.

I am pleased to join with my esteemed colleague from Ohio, Congressman ROBERT A. TAFT, JR., in this timely recognition of the establishment of the Department of Labor, in connection with which his grandfather, the late William Howard Taft, played such a leading roll.

MEDICAL CARE

(Mr. MATHIAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday I introduced a bill which would remove medical care beneficiaries from the welfare rolls of the individual States, H.R. 4388.

Among the recent messages from the White House to the Congress has been the President's message with regard to medical care. This raises again the entire question of medical care which can be provided in this country for all of our citizens regardless of their age or their financial condition. There are not many

Americans who would contest the principle that we should all have available the kind of medical care which our doctors and our scientists have made possible. There is still, however, a considerable dispute as to the means by which this care should be provided particularly to those segments of the population who by reason of age and financial inability have difficulty in getting the kind of hospital treatment and the kind of medical treatment that they need.

Much has been done in this field already, and it is interesting to examine where we now stand with regard to medical care programs. We should also look into some of the suggestions of things that can be done to improve our current legislation on this subject. A program for medical assistance for the aged has been in operation in Maryland since June 1, 1961. This was made possible by the so-called Kerr-Mills bill which was passed by the 86th Congress and signed into law by President Eisenhower in 1960.

Like the other assistance programs in the State, the medical assistance for the aged program is under the supervision of the State department of public welfare and is administered by the county department of public welfare in 23 counties and by the Baltimore City Department of Public Welfare. The department of public welfare is responsible for certification of eligibility for this aid and reinvestigation and recertification are made annually if warranted by changes in the recipient's circumstances. Identifying the need for and arranging medical care, however, are the responsibility of the State department of health in accordance with the contract between the department of welfare and the department of health.

Under this program, in fiscal year 1962, 10,881 applications for medical aid were approved within the State of Maryland. In the first 6 months of fiscal year 1963—that is, from July 1 of 1962 through December 31 of that year—there were 4,417 applications approved. Thus, you will see there is a considerable acceptance of medical aid under this program which has the substantial approval of the medical profession and of the public officials of the State of Maryland. There are, however, improvements that could be made. One of the objections to the Kerr-Mills plan as it is now administered is that applicants must apply to the State welfare department. Many people feel that there is a certain stigma to making applications for welfare aid. This objection has some basis in fact because those who receive medical aid through the welfare department may not otherwise be needful of welfare assistance.

I have, therefore, introduced into the House of Representatives H.R. 4388, a bill which will change the Kerr-Mills law permitting individual States to select the agency to be responsible for medical assistance for the aged. This will be to every State's advantage and I believe that it will simplify efforts to provide comprehensive and continuous care to all of our citizens who need it. Through changes such as this, the Kerr-Mills medical program can be improved to meet the demands of the American peo-